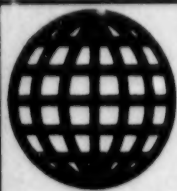


JPRS-TAC-89-035
20 OCTOBER 1989



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
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JPRS Report

Arms Control

Arms Control

JPRS-TAC-89-035

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Lop Nur Nuclear Testing Facility Profiled

HK1710005789 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1216 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Special feature by reporter Zhu Daqiang (2612 1129 1730): "Exploring the Secret of the 'Atomic City'"]

[Text] Urumqi, 11 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—As the atom bomb undertaking of China is entering its "adulthood," this reporter was lucky enough to cover news at the Lop Nur nuclear testing base, which is situated in western China, and to look back on the brilliant development course of China's nuclear weapons.

At Malan, a nuclear testing ground, a builder of around 60 years old briefed us on how the Chinese authorities came to the policy decision of developing nuclear weapons.

Just as China started its atomic energy undertaking, it encountered a technological blockade by foreign countries. In June 1959 a big country stopped technical aid to China. In order to arouse the nationalistic spirit, China's first atom bomb was named the "June 59" mission.

On 15 August 1958, a small special train from Henan's Shangqiu, carrying a prospecting team of 120 military personnel and various equipment, pulled up at Xiadong station near Dunhuang and starting the prospecting work in the nuclear testing field. At that time, those carrying out the mission were told "not to disclose it to their parents, nor pass it down to their children."

The nuclear testing field was originally fixed at a place near Dunhuang. However, after repeated prospecting, it was believed that it would not be good for the protection of the cultural and art treasures in Dunhuang. Besides, the geographic location and other conditions there were not suited for fairly large nuclear tests.

Therefore, the prospecting team went further west. The natural field of Lop Nur revealed itself to them. This vast land has only very few people and its climate is mild. With a total area of over 100,000 square km, it is larger than Zhejiang Province. China's first nuclear commander, Zhang Yunyu, said in retrospect: "All over the desert we have looked for the precious land. This is the best testing field."

In June 1959 the Ministry of National Defense approved Lop Nur as a nuclear testing base for China. Five years later—or rather, on 16 October 1964—a dazzling light flashed over Lop Nur, followed by an earthshaking rumbling and a gigantic fireball spiraling up like a mushroom cloud....

Since then, China has entered the atomic age.

Today, in the center of the site where the first atom bomb exploded, we can still see the remains of colossal iron towers lying twisted on the ground like noodles and surrounded by scorched earth.

There stood a stone tablet engraved in a bold hand with the following words: "China's first nuclear test explosion center." That is General Zhang Aiping's handwriting.

A little iron plaque by the stone tablet aroused our curiosity. It reads: "As measured on 6 July 1979, the ground dose rate is 4 milliroentgen per hour." As professional people explained, this means that it is safe to visit here.

At the Lop Nur testing field, there is also a target section in which nuclear weapons have been dropped more than a dozen times. The glasslike ground is vivid before our eyes. The "permanently polluted areas" where underground nuclear tests have been conducted still make you step back in fear.

Up to the present, China has conducted more than 30 tests of various kinds and equivalents, such as explosions from a tower, in the air, in an underground tunnel, and in a standing well and has attained a level which would require several hundred tests for other countries, thus establishing China as a nuclear power. An atomic city—Malan nuclear testing base, stands in the depths of the Taklimakan Desert. This is the living area of the nuclear test unit.

When the prospectors came to this desolate desert for the first time, there were only several families in the boundless stretch of desert. Malan flowers were blooming on both sides of a brook and thus Commander Zhang Yunyu called the living area of the base "Malan."

30 years have elapsed. The people of Malan have built with their own hands a "city" with an initial scope of development.

When you are strolling on the streets of the "atomic city," you are surrounded by tall white poplar trees and beautiful flowers and plants, which make the city full of life. You will never feel that you are in the Gobi Desert.

An independent "small community of military personnel" has been established here. Streets and apartments are in apple pie order, with the work area and the living area lying side by side. There are banks, post and telecommunications offices, food stores, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, department stores, photo studios, and ballrooms. In addition, the "Loudian television station" has been built here.

In the work area, there are institutes for the study of fluid mechanics, solid mechanics, optics, physics, radiochemistry, and computers. Here, the military personnel of an intellectual sort quietly devote their youth and wisdom to national defense and the frontiers.

Malan, a bright pearl in the desert of southern Xinjiang, has a strong appeal to the youth of different nationalities in the border area. When Malan flowers blossom, it is an exceptionally good time for people in love to have their weddings....

Report on Rocket Designer Sun Jingliang's Work

*OW1310052389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 17 Sep 89*

["Roster of Heroes and Model Workers"—on Sun Jingliang, chief designer of Long March Carrier Rocket IV, member of the International Academy of Space Communications and chairman of the Science and Technology Commission under the Shanghai Astronautics Bureau—from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Sun Jingliang studied in the Soviet Union when he was young. He dedicated himself wholeheartedly to the development of large carrier rockets in China ever since he returned to China more than 30 years ago. A rocket expert with exceptional achievements, he has taken part in the designing, developing, and launching experiments of a variety of carrier rockets. His scientific and technological achievements have won him first and second class state awards for major scientific and technological achievements, an award from the National Science and Technology Conference, and a special state award for the advancement of science and technology.

Sun Jingliang accepted the mission of developing the Long March IV after presiding over the [words indistinct] and Long March III. Although he was more than 50 years old at that time, he, as always, worked indefatigably with other scientists. He was always available whenever and wherever a problem arose—from drawing up the general plan for the Long March IV to the

inspection and acceptance of all equipment and from tackling certain key issues of subsystems to the coordination of work between workshops and laboratories.

During the 4-month period before the Long March IV was moved to the launching pad, Sun Jingliang spent 82 of the 104 workdays on the worksite. He even spent New Year's Day with other scientists on solving problems at the test site. Our work must stand the test of history—this is the motto Sun Jingliang shares with his associates.

A gigantic system engineering project, a large carrier rocket has tens of thousands of parts and hundreds of kilometers of wires. Even the slightest defect on each part and every inch of wire may lead to a launching failure. Sun Jingliang is extremely serious in approaching all matters concerning quality even though he is usually an amicable person. He admits: When it comes to quality, I yield to nobody, not even my parents.

At 0430 Beijing time on 7 September 1988, the Long March IV carrier rocket successfully delivered China's first meteorological satellite, the Fengyun No 1, into a solar-synchronous orbit 900 kilometers above earth. When everybody was excited by the victory, Sun Jingliang gave a full account of the achievements of all the scientists and technicians in tackling key technical problems as well as those who paid a price for launching the rocket. The only person he did not mention was himself.

JAPAN

U.S., Japanese View Soviet 'Military Posture'

Reductions in Military, not in Threat

OW1410122489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT
14 Oct 89

[Text] Japanese and U.S. officials shared concern at a security consultation meeting Saturday that there remains a "threatening" military posture by the Soviet Union but differed "in nuance" on how to deal with China, Defense Agency officials said.

Officials' briefing reports on the three-hour meeting said that while Japan stressed that China's isolation from the international community must be averted, the U.S. appeared more concerned that the situation in China at present is not amenable for improved relations.

The discussions came in the first round of a two-day working-level security meeting.

Seiki Nishihiro, deputy director general of the Defense Agency, welcomed in principle the apparent changes taking place in the world, but cautioned that they have also spurred restlessness and instability, the officials said.

Adm Huntington Hardisty, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific force, said the military reductions under way in the Soviet Union do not necessarily equate with a reduction in the Soviet military threat, they said.

He added that despite moves in the right direction, now is not a time for the West to let down its guard.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Henry Rowen echoed that view, adding that it is inadvisable to embrace unrealistic expectations that the Soviet threat will disappear overnight, the officials said.

Rowen was quoted as saying Soviet military reductions are being accompanied by an overall modernization of its forces, especially in the Far East.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada said Japan and the U.S. must carefully monitor the situations in China, North Korea and Kampuchea and cooperate in influencing a favorable course of events, according to defense agency officials.

The isolation of China would lead to an unstable situation and should thus be avoided, he was quoted as telling his U.S. counterpart.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Desaix Anderson agreed that China's isolation is not desirable from the viewpoint of regional stability, but said at the same time there remains a need for China to change its repressive policies, officials said.

Owada said the level of deterrence in the region is still dependent on the U.S. and expressed a desire to see its commitment maintained.

Officials quoted Owada as saying Japan's role in the region is and should continue to be strictly a political and economic one and that this view is shared by other countries of the region.

Analyze Changed Soviet 'Threat'

OW1510093589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT
15 Oct 89

[Text] U.S. and Japanese defense experts began their second day of annual security talks Sunday with a look toward changes taking place in the Soviet military, defense agency officials said.

Meeting in the second session of a four-round security subcommittee (SSC) meeting, the working-level experts surveyed Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) evidence of what they called a "Soviet threat."

DIA officials, using classified photographs, briefed their Japanese counterparts on what they said were indications of a cut in military forces and weaponry in the Soviet Far East.

Japanese officials said the new photographs provided evidence of "radical" changes in weapons supplies.

But both sides shared the view that the cuts in manpower and armaments are being offset by qualitative improvements, such as modernization of equipment and deployment of high-tech aircraft carriers.

The assessments followed a broader discussion Saturday on regional military issues, where experts agreed that Soviet military power has not necessarily diminished and thus, the West should keep up its guard.

Turning to bilateral defense issues, Lt Gen James Davis, commander of U.S. Forces Japan, expressed satisfaction with the progress of collaborative research into methods of facilitating effective U.S.-Japan joint operations in the event of a conflict.

Battlefield communication know-how is vital in making joint operations effective, Davis said.

The two sides, which have been engaging in communications exercises, are trying to reduce impediments arising from their separate command structures, terminology and signals—problems the U.S. and its NATO allies have tackled.

Davis urged Japan to give full consideration to the security role U.S. military forces are playing in Japan, East Asia and the world.

Davis cited a lack of housing for U.S. forces near its bases in Yokosuka and Atsugi, and urged cooperative efforts to resolve the problem.

Officials said Japanese residents oppose the building of new housing for U.S. forces and the refurbishing of present ones.

Tatsu Arima, director general of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, urged close consultation between the two sides about problems near bases in Okinawa, F-16 exercises, and night-landings on flat-top aircraft.

He stressed that the feelings of residents living near the bases should be taken into careful consideration.

Davis said U.S. forces in Japan are engaged in sincere efforts to resolve the anxieties of Japanese residents by ensuring their military exercises are conducted safely.

Maj Gen Matthew Cooper, chief of staff and vice commander of U.S. Forces Japan, was quoted as saying he is "cautiously optimistic" that problems surrounding the bases can be resolved amicably.

Security consultations were scheduled to close Sunday after an afternoon and evening session.

NORTH KOREA

U.S. Nuclear Presence in ROK Denounced

SK1110101689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 11 Oct 89

["South Korea Is Aggressive Nuclear Forward Base of U.S. Imperialism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article, which points out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors scheme to gratify their aggressive design by dealing a nuclear preemptive strike at the northern half of Korea and other socialist countries with South Korea as a nuclear forward base.

Recalling that South Korea has turned into the most dangerous hotbed of a nuclear war in the world, the paper says:

This is the direct outcome of the global strategy and nuclear war strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Today, South Korea has been converted into a dangerous nuclear forward base where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed. Installed there are all kinds and all types of nuclear weapons which have been developed and deployed by the U.S. imperialists in their overseas military bases, ranging from nuclear bombs which can be delivered by conventional weapons to neutron bombs. The density of nuclear deployment is one per 100 square kilometres, which is quadruple that in the NATO areas. Also posted there are the battalion of 155 mm howitzers capable of launching nuclear bombs and a large number of nuclear-loaded "F-16" fighter-bombers. Nuclear depots are found everywhere in South Korea.

Indeed, the whole land of South Korea is a nuclear arsenal and nuclear-launching base.

The U.S. imperialists' conversion of South Korea into a nuclear forward base and their moves to provoke a nuclear war are a great threat to the peace and security on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world, the paper says, and continues:

Dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging heavily over the Korean peninsula. No one can predict when a nuclear rain will fall there.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, not only the Korean people but also the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world will no doubt suffer from it.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means with an operational radius going far beyond the Korean boundary and built a "special strategic airforce base" tells that they not only seek to turn the Korean peninsula into a field of a nuclear war but also to expand the nuclear strike to other areas of the world.

The Korean people do not want to see that, with the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a theatre of a nuclear war, the nation falls a victim to a nuclear scourge and the territory is devastated and, eventually, the world suffer from a thermonuclear war.

The article stresses:

The Korean peninsula must be made a nuclear-free, peace zone in response to the just call of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic and the U.S. imperialists must withdraw their aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

U.S. Talk of Peace Called 'Smoke Screen'

SK1310054289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] U.S. Vice-President Quayle during his recent trip to South Korea "reaffirmed the U.S. defense commitments" with an outcry for "peace" and "security" on the Korean peninsula and the U.S. ruling quarters joined him in the chorus.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says that the U.S. ruling quarters' hokum about "peace" and "security" is nothing but a smoke screen, to all intents and purposes, to deceive and fool public opinion at home and abroad and conceal their nuclear war policy.

Today, the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and the danger of a nuclear war are entirely attributed to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their war moves.

The U.S. imperialists' refusal to withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is an act going

against the trend of disarmament and detente and a shameless challenge to the domestic and foreign public opinion demanding the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The news analyst goes on:

It is as clear as noonday that not only the Korean people but also the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world will suffer a horrible nuclear holocaust if the U.S. imperialists trigger off a nuclear war in South Korea.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists justify their moves to keep hold on South Korea as a nuclear strike base against the northern half of Korea, a non-nuclear state.

The United States has no ground to leave its troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea.

If it truly wants peace and security on the Korean peninsula, it must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the world people.

LAOS

U.S., Allies' 'Pacex-89' Exercise Criticized

BK0810115089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Feature: "Remaining Threat in Asia and Pacific Ocean"]

[Text] On 16 September, the United States and its allies launched a joint large-scale military exercise, code-named Pacex-89. The exercise is the biggest ever held by the United States in the region since World War II. Japan, Canada, South Korea, the Philippines, and other countries have sent more than 200,000 men to participate in this war exercise which involves the deployment of more than 500 aircraft and 100 warships including 4 aircraft carriers and vessels equipped with Tomahawk

missiles. Hardisty, commander of the U.S. armed forces in the Indian and Pacific oceans, is the commander of the military exercise which will last until 10 October [as heard].

The special characteristic of this exercise are its timing and maneuvers which are in line with those of the massive NATO joint military exercise, code-named Autumn Forge-89, in Europe and the Atlantic.

These military exercises confirm that the United States and its allies are making preparations to ensure the combat readiness of their armies and naval forces in various parts of the world. It should be noted that these shows of military force are taking place as Soviet peace initiatives are working toward the reduction of military tension in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific.

THAILAND

Soviet Envoy Asks Support in Cutting Nuclear Arms

BK1310011989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] The Soviet Union yesterday called on the Thai Parliament to support its current drive to reduce the world's stockpile of nuclear arms.

The Soviet ambassador to Thailand, Anatoly Valkov, made the appeal yesterday during a meeting with Parliament President Wan Chansue.

Wan told reporters that he personally agreed that the call for further disarmament of nuclear weapons was a good idea.

However, he said he had to consult with other parliamentarians on whether to sign an agreement [as published] supporting the reduction of nuclear weapons as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Moscow has been lobbying support from Thai politicians and their counterparts in other countries on the nuclear disarmament issue for some time.

ALBANIA

Bush's Baltimore Foreign Policy Speech Criticized

AU1110095689 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1430 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Frederik Mikeli commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] In a speech to members of his Republican Party in Baltimore, U.S. President George Bush praised the United States as a country whose foreign policy serves world peace.

It is however a fact that a military coup was attempted recently in Panama, prepared and encouraged by none other than the United States. Thus, there is no great difference between Bush's policies and those of his predecessor, Reagan.

A great deal of noise has arisen following Bush's proposals for reductions of conventional forces in Europe and of chemical weapons, yet here again there is no real change from the Reagan years. In reality, there has been no improvement in Europe, which remains encumbered with United States and Soviet arsenals. As for chemical weapons, the United States had supposedly committed itself to the destruction of a large percentage of its chemical weapons. However, facts testify to the opposite. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that President Bush has decided to continue the production of new chemical weapons, even after signing the international treaty for their abolition. Thus, the foreign policy of the United States does not serve peace, as Bush claims, but intervention, aggression, and preparations for war.

BULGARIA

Importance of Yazov's U.S. Visit Emphasized

AU1110164589 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in
Bulgarian 9 Oct 89 p 3

[Ivan Undzhiev commentary: "First and Fruitful"]

[Text] The visit of USSR Defense Minister Army General Dmitriy Yazov to the United States was one of last week's events that require special attention. If the word "historic" had not been devalued so much during the years of stagnation, we would have described the visit as such, because it really was the first official visit by a Soviet military minister across the ocean.

This in itself is a very important fact. It is difficult to envisage how much longer Washington will continue to perceive the USSR as a primary threat!? Stereotypes of political thinking are very persistent. However, the invitation addressed to Army Gen Yazov was the result of realism, which is perhaps also beginning to gain the upper hand in the White House. In any event, the dynamics of the development of USSR-U.S. relations has been preserved and the spheres of cooperation and

useful exchange of opinions have expanded. This inevitably leads toward greater mutual understanding.

On American soil, Army Gen Yazov was received by President Bush and had talks with Secretary of State Baker, Defense Secretary Cheney, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, Powell, and many other U.S. military and political leaders. The Pentagon's official representatives assessed the talks positively, which took place in a businesslike and frank spirit. The broad range of the issues of bilateral and international interest that were discussed, such as the talks on arms control, regional conflicts, comparison of USSR and U.S. military doctrines, and disarmament, implies that, in addition to being a manifestation of good will, the visit also had an exceptionally businesslike character. When one approaches the issues in a businesslike manner, it is easy to resolve them.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRG Bundestag Defense Committee Official Visits CSSR**SPD's Horn Arrives in Prague**

AU1310111989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
9 Oct 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Deputy Erwin Horn, head of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag Defense Committee, arrived in Prague on Sunday [8 October] at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. On the agenda of his visit are talks with representatives of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the public, as well as with military experts.

Gives News Conference, Ends Visit

AU1310194589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
12 Oct 89 p 1

[CTK report: "SPD Representative on His Visit to the CSSR; Security Is a Common Affair"]

[Excerpts] "At present, there no longer exists any security protecting the states against themselves or protecting one state vis-a-vis another; there is only mutual, common security. The majority of West German citizens fully realize this fact," said Erwin Horn, head of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] group of deputies in the FRG Bundestag Defense Committee, who paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, in an interview with journalists in Prague on Wednesday [11 October].

He highly valued the fact that he was the first Bundestag deputy to have the opportunity to visit a formation of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], namely, the

motorized infantry regiment in Louny. In that connection, he favored the further strengthening of personal contacts among members of the armies of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

E. Horn also held talks with representatives of the CSLA and Czechoslovak military experts, who are taking part in the Vienna talks. "I have ascertained a number of identical views on the Vienna process," he said. "We agree that we must go beyond the current stage, that it is necessary to talk about further far-reaching disarmament and about the changes in the structures and organization of the armed forces in West and East, in order to completely eliminate the possibility of an unexpected attack on both sides. What is involved is a substantial reduction of the number of tanks, combat helicopters, artillery, heavy army engineering equipment, and, of course, air forces. Our view is that the Vienna talks should also address the issue of nuclear weapons. The SPD favors the unilateral withdrawal of nuclear artillery and believes that in such a case the Warsaw Pact states would do the same. Nuclear devices should at least be removed from the territories of those countries which do not possess them." [passage omitted]

E. Horn concluded his visit to the CSSR on Wednesday.

Jakes Meets With Warsaw Pact Representatives

LD1310165589 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1600 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee general secretary, had a meeting in Prague with Colonel-General Nikolay Zotov, the outgoing senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty states' Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, and Col-Gen Yevgeniy Kondakov, his replacement.

They discussed ensuring the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact and cooperation between their armies.

POLAND

Jaruzelski Receives Pact Military Council

AU1210142589 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
6 Oct 89 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP—President and General of Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, commander in chief of the Polish Armed Forces, received the participants of the 40th anniversary meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the Belvedere Palace on 5 October.

Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, briefed the president on the results of the Military Council's discussions.

The talk, which was also attended by General of Army Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, touched upon matters linked to the strengthening of cooperation between the armed forces of the allied states, the preservation of a defensive capability and combat readiness of the coalitionary forces at a minimum level of sufficiency, and the improvement of armed forces and staff training of the allied armies. The international and internal processes taking place in the Warsaw Pact member states and their armed forces were noted.

The meeting was attended by the heads of the delegations that participated in the 40th meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces: Bulgaria—Colonel General Kh. Dobrev; Czechoslovakia—Colonel General K. Rusov; the GDR—Colonel General F. Streletz; Poland—General of Arms A. Jasinski; Romania—Lieutenant General E. Eftimescu; Hungary—Colonel General L. Morocz; and the Soviet Union—Army General M.I. Sorokin.

Sejm Defense Committee Discusses Military Policy

LD0810004989 Warsaw PAP in English
2110 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] During their another session held here today, deputies of the Sejm Committee for National Defence were informed by representatives of the Ministry of National Defence about selected military issues. Especially those concerning the two military alliances in Europe as well as about the structure and tasks of the Polish Armed Forces. The session was attended by Minister of National Defence Gen Florian Siwicki.

The assumptions of the amended war doctrine of Poland against the background of the alliance doctrine of the Warsaw treaty as well as the basic tasks and organizational structure of the Polish Armed Forces was presented by Gen Franciszek Puchala.

The conviction that war cannot be the continuation of a policy is a prerequisite of the strictly defensive character of the alliance and national war doctrine. It is met halfway by the organization of the Polish Armed Forces being restructured to this end. This year the Polish Army consisting of some 347 thousand soldiers, will be reduced by 33 thousand men and by the end of 1990—by further 7 thousand. The number of units and armoured equipment, as well as warplanes will also be considerably reduced.

Gen Marian Daniluk said that defence expenditures calculated in fixed prices had been significantly cut recently. In comparison with 1986 they have dropped by 22 per cent over the last two years.

CHILE

Antinuclear Committee Protests U.S. Maneuvers

*PY0710170789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1809 GMT
6 Oct 89*

[Text] Santiago, 6 Oct (EFE)—The Chilean Navy today denied that U.S. warships participating in the "Unitas-89" military maneuvers are carrying nuclear weapons.

The Chilean Committee for Disarmament and Denuclearization last night accused the U.S. warships participating in the maneuvers with Chile of carrying nuclear weapons. According to the committee, this is forbidden by the Tlatelolco Treaty.

The U.S. Embassy in Santiago has declined to either confirm or deny the report, following the Pentagon policy of not revealing whether U.S. ships are carrying nuclear weapons or not.

Sara Larrain, president of the disarmament committee, has stated that the U.S. warships and the nuclear submarine taking part in the exercises off the Chilean coast are carrying nuclear weapons.

The warships in this year's "Unitas" maneuvers are scheduled to arrive tomorrow, Saturday, at Valparaiso port, 140 km northwest of Santiago, where they will take part in several protocol and social activities until next Tuesday, 10 October, when they will leave for the northern zone.

This year the United States sent the following ships for maneuvers: the destroyer "Briscoe," the guided-missile destroyer "Richard E. Byrd," the frigate "Jesse L. Brown," the landing ship "Manitowoc," and the nuclear-powered submarine "Tinosa."

Chilean naval units participating in the maneuvers are the helicopter-carrier-destroyer "Blanco Encalada"; the destroyers "Riveros," "Williams," and "Portales"; the frigate "Lynch"; and the submarines "Simpson" and "O'Brien," among others.

INDIA

Paper Supports Modernization of Indian Navy

BK1010103289 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
in English 3 Oct 89 p 13

[Editorial: "Boost to Navy"]

[Text] With a 7000-kilometre long coastline to guard and 3.2 million sq. kilometres of the exclusive economic zone to protect from the covetous eyes of envious neighbours, the Indian Navy has necessarily to remain in shape. This is possible only if the Navy keeps modernising its fleet constantly either through outright purchases or thorough technology transfers which are not easy to obtain. The Indian Navy has opted for both and even gone in for the third, that is, leasing a nuclear submarine from the Soviet Union. The launching of the first indigenously made submarine, Shalki, on Saturday is the result of our Navy's determination not to depend too heavily on outright purchases but to patiently pursue the goal of self-reliance. Shalki in that sense is fruition of the German technology transfer wedded to Indian naval engineering skills. The West German shipping firm, HDW, which has supplied two submarines to the Navy on an outright purchase basis, is also providing the knowhow to the Mazagaon Dock Ltd to build two submarines indigenously. Shalki is the first of these. India's current submarine fleet of 17 will not be adequate to defend our coastline as eight subs of the Foxtrot class are being phased out. The Soviet built n-submarine will not make much difference since it cannot be expected to be everpresent all along the long coastline.

While maritime powers had long recognised the importance of the submarine fleet in the control of the seas, the political leadership in India shied away from scouting for submarine purchases on the fatuous plea that submarines signify offensive postures and cannot be called a "defensive" arm of the navy. The political perception changed only after the Chinese debacle and the two wars India fought with Pakistan. The latter still remains India's principal adversary on sea as well as in the air. Pakistan has acquired six submarines, more than adequate for its size; but what is worrying naval experts here is that some of the Pak subs are to be fitted with deadly US Harpoon missiles. The all-round expansion of the Indian naval fleet is precisely to match the Pakistan Navy's modernisation programme, and also to safeguard our vital economic interests in the sea, most notably the Bombay High oil drilling operations. The Navy is leaving no stone unturned to get the latest, be it from the French (new aircraft carrier) or the Soviets, willing to offer new type of submarines.

Launch of India's Indigenous Submarine Hailed

BK0910120389 Delhi General Overseas Service
in English 1010 GMT 9 Oct 89

[U.B. Chitarappu commentary: "Launching of 'Shalki', India's First Indigenously Built Submarine"]

[Text] The launching of the "Shalki," India's first indigenously built submarine at the Mazagaon Docks, Bombay, recently is an event of considerable significance in the context of the defense preparedness and self-reliance of the country. The "Shalki" is a conventional submarine for use in the role of detecting and attacking other submarines. This type of submarine is often referred to as an SSK and loosely described as a submarine-submarine killer, though the acronym is not intended.

Being a conventional vessel, the "Shalki" is propelled by diesel engines. The "Shalki" and its sister to follow will be built with indigenous expertise. The significance of "Shalki's" launching lies in the fact that submarine building is a very specialized branch of shipbuilding. With today's achievement, India joins a select band of nations that are capable of building their own submarines. The complexity of submarine building lies in the character of a submarine. To put it simplistically, a submarine in its design and building has no room for any errors. The task of building a hull that can operate at a great depth under water with a dedicated band of personnel on board who run the [words indistinct] gadgets and machines that take the submarine to a specific depth, maneuver under water, surface to the top when required, and fire the lethal torpedoes, assumes sharp criticality. The fact that the state-owned Mazagaon Docks has been able to master the technology required for building such hauls for underwater use is therefore commendable.

Some of the special features of the submarine include the treatment of steel to withstand the intense water pressure that is exerted on the hull when submerged, welding techniques and material data different from those used on surface vessels, besides the shop testing of the machinery that is fitted inside.

Before going into the larger implications of "Shalki's" launch for self-reliance, a brief word about submarines may be in order. Submarines represent the silent dimension of the silent service and their role is becoming increasingly important in naval tactics and strategy. As a matter of fact, as far as the superpower navies are concerned, some naval experts opine that the missile-firing nuclear submarine or the SSBN has replaced the battleship and the aircraft carrier as a capital ship of this decade. However, in a strictly tactical sense, the submarine ensures the denial of the use of the sea to an adversary and is thus called an instrument of sea denial as opposed to sea control which is obtained by larger surface ships. The technical distinctions apart, suffice it to say that a submarine capability is an absolute imperative for a maritime nation with a capable navy. This is more than relevant in India's case, as the first Indian submarine was inducted in December 1967.

The intangible part of the "Shalki's" launch lies in the relationship between self-reliance in defense and the nonaligned path that India has chosen. To be truly nonaligned, India must be able to achieve a meaningful degree of self-reliance in the defense fabric of the

country, and here the naval experience has been quite encouraging. Soon after India attained independence and the blueprint for the Navy was drawn up, it was realized that there could be no viable naval growth unless the country acquired an adequate shipbuilding capability. As it happens, India had the reputation of being the world's best shipbuilder in the 18th and 19th centuries. Few people are aware that the ships that helped consolidate the British Empire were built in the Bombay dockyard. A shrewd colonial policy ensured that native shipbuilding skills were stifled. Obviously, the resurgence of Indian shipbuilding was possible only during post 1947 era. In these 4 decades plus, the infrastructure for warship building was laid in the state-owned defense yards with Mazagaon Docks at Bombay improving in certain respects to be the lead yard. It may be recalled that it was in Bombay that the first Leander Class frigate, the "INS [Indian Naval Ship] Nilgiri", was built and later the first indigenously designed and built guided missile frigate, the "INS Godavari." Now Mazagaon Docks has established its ability to handle submarines, moving toward attaining greater and greater self-reliance steadily with multiplying confidence.

ISRAEL

'No Comment' on Claim of 1,000-km-Range Missiles

TA1010133689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Lebanon's AL-NAHAR newspaper quotes unidentified military sources in southern Lebanon as saying that Israel has deployed surface-to-surface missiles with a 1,000-km range in the Galilee. The newspaper said entrance to the missile site has been banned and details on the type of missiles deployed were unavailable.

The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman said in response to this article: No comment.

LIBYA

FRG Firm Exports Missile Parts to Libya

LD1510142289 London THE SUNDAY
CORRESPONDENT
in English 15 Oct 89 p 3

[Report by correspondents Michael Farr in Bonn, and Alan Philips, with additional reporting by Ian Traynor in Vienna: "Missile Parts Sale Revealed"]

[Text] A Munich firm called Globe-Sat exported vital rocket valve components to Libya, according to West German investigators.

The components have made a major contribution to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi's scheme to build a ballistic missile armed with a conventional or chemical, or possibly even nuclear, warhead.

Libya has been trying to develop such a missile for years. As THE SUNDAY CORRESPONDENT revealed last week, West German engineers and companies are now playing a key role.

Heinz Stocker, the chief public prosecutor for the city of Munich, says he has concrete evidence that Globe-Sat exported valve parts, needed for guidance systems, without necessary permission.

A judge has issued a penal order requiring the firm's managing-director, Werner Ziegler, to pay a fine or go to jail.

Globe-Sat is contesting the order but the prosecutor is adamant: "With the evidence I have I am confident I can prove our case in court."

Mr Ziegler admits buying and selling valve guidance devices for civil uses, but denies exporting them—to Libya or anywhere else. "I don't even know what they are for," he says. "I am not an arms dealer."

Globe-Sat, set up in 1982, employs 12 people. It says its business involves oil exploration, satellite installations, and television relay in African and Arab countries, including Libya.

The crackdown against Globe-Sat is part of a world tightening of rules to stop Middle East countries like Libya, Iraq, and Egypt gaining access to missile technology and posing a threat to Europe's security. But many experts think it is too late.

Col al-Qadhafi's proposed missile would have a range of 300-450 miles and thus could strike across the Mediterranean at NATO's Sicilian air base.

His major problem has always been the development of an accurate guidance system.

Investigators are also looking at companies in Austria and Switzerland helping in the missile project, code-named Al-Fatih—the Conqueror.

Government investigators in Western Europe and America cite several links:

Technical Oil Production (TOP), set up in West Germany in 1984 by a Libyan named Abderrahim M. Badr, was used as a front company by Libya to procure guidance systems.

Mr Badr was banned from West Germany in 1987 for illegal exports, including components for Al-Fatih. He moved to Vienna but returned to Tripoli two months ago.

Fathi Zaki, an Egyptian-born Austrian citizen, organized a trip to Argentina last year, allegedly so that Al-Fatih project directors could seek Argentine expertise. Argentina is developing the Condor II, a rocket with a range of 600 miles, with Iraq and Egypt. Mr Zaki's Vienna company, Marketing, Trade and Industrial Development Co., is closed with an answering machine attached

to the telephone. He worked from 1981-86 as consultant to Voest-Alpina, the state-owned firm under investigation over illegal arms sales to Iran and Iraq.

Several companies based in Lugano, Switzerland, have been training Libyans in missile technology and guidance systems. Such activities are not banned under Swiss law.

West German authorities have been forced to crack down on illegal sales of technology following revelations, initially denied by the Bonn government, that a company based in the Black Forest had helped set up a plant at al-Rabtah, Libya, capable of producing chemical weapons.

Bonn, under threat of U.S. sanctions against West German firms, is now keen to polish up its image.

Col al-Qadhafi has been trying to develop a missile for at least a decade. After the failure of experiments in 1979-81 involving the West German firm Otrag, he asked Soviet Union and China for long-range rockets.

He was apparently rebuffed, and is now engaged in the more laborious alternative of upgrading the Soviet-made SCUD, a crude rocket with a range of about 180 miles which is widely exported to the Middle East. Iraq, with the help of West German technicians, extended the range of the SCUD to 375 miles, firing about 180 of them on Teheran and other Iranian cities during the Gulf War.

Al-Qadhafi is reported to have offered Brazil, which is developing a medium-range missile, a \$2bn arms co-operation package if it lent expertise to a Libyan missile.

Rocket experts say U.S. pressure on developed countries, exerted through the Missile Technology Control Regime, is making it harder for latecomers like Libya to acquire rocket technology.

"No single company can give you everything you need now. But if you divide up the problems and get components from here and there, it can be done," said Israeli missile expert Ze'ev Eytan. "Al-Qadhafi has money and ambition."

SRI LANKA

Deposits Containing Thorium, Uranium Found

BK1310112189 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English
1012 GMT 13 Oct 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Rich deposits of monazite, a rare phosphate mineral containing thorium and uranium have been discovered on the south western coast of Sri Lanka, by a team of researchers of the National Aquatic Resources Agency (NARA). Thorium and uranium are used for atomic energy and the manufacture of a number of chemical products.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Fisheries told LANKAPUVATH that the monazite deposits found by the NARA scientists were estimated to be worth over 270 million U.S. dollars. He said that at least two per cent of the sea sand along the coasts of Kalutara and Beruwela, 50-60 kilometres south of Colombo, contain monazite.

U.S. Congressional Debates on SDI Described*PM1110153789 Moscow IZVESTIYA (Evening Edition)
in Russian 1 Oct 89 p 3*

[Report by our own correspondent L. Koryavin: "SDI: Billions Into Infinity"]

[Text] Washington—Debates are under way in Congress. Long and keen debates. If you go up to the press gallery long after midnight you can see the Senate hall filled with deputies. The discussion on appropriations for the SDI program has just ended there. This is part of the general discussion of the U.S. military budget totalling \$288 billion. SDI was the most contentious of all its items.

The senators are hurrying with the draft laws on military appropriations for fiscal 1990. By tradition it begins in the United States on 1 October. Which means that the time for debate has already run out. Today's debates on SDI took the following form. The administration was asking \$4.6 billion for the program in the next fiscal year. However, the House of Representatives' draft law cut that sum to \$3.1 billion.

Senator Malcolm Wallop from Wyoming, an active supporter of SDI, sounded the alarm: "If the House's figures prevail in the final budget the President's plan will be dismantled and the deployment of SDI in the next 4 years will be impossible."

There is good reason for the senator's fears. The course of the debates in congress shows that an ever increasing number of senators, not to mention congressmen, are taking a realistic approach to SDI. During the discussion the idea was expressed that the components of "star wars" are a "first strike" weapon. Should it be developed now that substantial changes in favor of the policy of disarmament have occurred in Soviet-U.S. relations? Senator Bennett Johnston from Louisiana pointed to the positive results of the recently concluded talks in Wyoming. The majority of the legislators advocate that the SDI program should develop in a research framework. The deployment and testing in space of components of the "star wars" weaponry appears expensive and unrealistic to them. SDI, according to the expression used in the Senate, could become "billions of dollars cast aimlessly into infinity."

However, the congressmen and senators who are against SDI have their opponents. The latter use the following arguments: "SDI is America's might" and a means of "holding talks with the Russians from a position of strength. Having lost the battle in the House, the "star wars" supporters decided to seek revenge in the Senate. To some extent they succeeded. On Tuesday the Senate voted (by 66 votes to 34), for the allocation of \$3.1 billion for SDI, but in the second vote on Thursday decided to increase the appropriations to \$4.1 billion. The opinions are being expressed that the total of appropriations has been increased deliberately so as to subsequently arrive at a compromise with the House so that both chambers will eventually agree on \$3.1 billion.

Of course, even this is a vast sum at the present stage of work on the strategic defense initiative. However, the trend toward lowering the ceiling of spending on "star wars" is being maintained—Reagan calculated that \$5.9 billion would be allocated to SDI in 1990. Only time will tell if this trend is going to prevail, of course. But right now it is working against the "nuclear arrows" and the "space shields."

Safety of Semipalatinsk Test Ground Analyzed*LD1210221289*

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1850 GMT on 11 October 1989 carries a 50-minute program entitled "Standpoint" and presented by Genrik Borovik. It consists of a hookup between Borovik in Moscow and a group of people in Alma-Ata.

It begins with a video of small Kazakh children and people participating in a demonstration, vast Kazakh landscapes, and street scenes. Borovik briefly summarizes the history of the nuclear test ban moratorium and the way people living next to the testing ground feel about the tests.

O.O. Suleymenov, USSR people's deputy and chairman of the Nevada-Semipalatinsk movement, complains that 20 million hectares of Kazakh lands are being withheld from the people. S.A. Zelentsov, deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate, is called upon to reply to this complaint.

Zelentsov says: "I would like to note that at present, you see, we are not only conducting tests. For example, we are holding full-scale talks with the Americans on restrictions and a ban on these tests. I am, for example, the deputy chief of our delegation at the talks in Geneva on this issue." He continues: "I believe that nuclear tests are in actual fact not a blessing, but that they are a necessity. At present it is still a necessity to resolve all the questions connected both with the improvement of nuclear weapons and with the development of methods of defending oneself against the new weapons. They have not lost their pressing nature. For this reason the Semipalatinsk testing ground is continuing tests. The only thing that I would like to note is that in actual fact at present a great deal of anxiety is being caused among the population as to whether the tests are dangerous. We have gone underground. The nuclear explosions are carried out deep below ground and now they are not dangerous. In particular, even in the case of the explosion that was conducted on 12 February and when the release of radioactive products was observed in small quantities, they constituted no danger to the population in the surrounding area."

A monochrome video recording is shown of the Nevada movement demonstration in Alma-Ata on 29 February 1989, and of Suleymenov addressing the rally.

Zelentsov adds: "I would also like to note that at the last explosion on 2 September we invited the public of

Karaganda Oblast, Pavlodar Oblast, Eastern Kazakhstan Kray; we invited the public of Semipalatinsk, but there were representatives of the first three oblasts. We took them to the test site, right to the very borehole. During the explosion they were 3.8 km from that borehole. They watched how after the explosion the staff of the testing ground went to work, how they sealed off possible channels through which the products may leak. A certain increase in the background radiation was found around the borehole, but that caused no trouble because the increase was short-lived, lasting approximately 10 minutes. Then these products were localized. At the borehole there was a small escape of gases from the nuclear explosion as well. We won't conceal that, but this gas went nowhere beyond the area immediately around the borehole. There is certainly no reason for saying that it constitutes some kind of danger to the population beyond the bounds of the testing ground. That gas did not escape beyond the bounds of the testing ground."

Borovik asks why a detailed report on this explosion and the escape of gases was not published to let the public learn about the actual situation. More video footage of demonstrations is featured. M.M. Auezov, another member of the Nevada-Semipalatinsk movement, asks why the indigenous peoples of the area were not warned about the 2 September explosion. This is followed by a recording of Yazov speaking at the USSR Supreme Soviet first session in Moscow on 3 July 1989.

Kazakh TV presenter G.Kh. Yergaliyeva asks why the test was carried out on 2 September during peace week and recounts how schoolchildren in the villages near the testing ground tried to prevent military helicopters from landing. Zelentsov says: "The local party and local soviet bodies were told of the coming explosion a few days beforehand. Representatives of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences from Alma-Ata were present to see whether any kind of vibrations would be felt there. There were two representatives accompanied by an officer from the testing ground. They did indeed fly in on helicopters. They told people how and when the explosion would be conducted. They explained that the explosion would not only not be felt on the surface and would not have any impact on them, but this would be confirmed by the instruments that the representatives from Alma-Ata, the Kazakh representatives, would use to take measurements." Video shows the testing ground during an explosion, and fluid in glasses rising and falling with the impact.

I.Ya. Chastinov from the Kazakh Academy of Sciences Institute of High Energy Physics, says that Zelentsov "will probably not deny that in the period 1949-63 the population living in the area around the testing ground received a definite dose, a considerable dose moreover." In this connection, he asks why the energy yield of the explosions cannot be scaled down.

Zelentsov replies: "As regards a limitation on the energy yield, you see the talks are targeted at that. At the

moment the question being dealt with with the Americans is that of restricting the energy yield of the explosions that are conducted in the Soviet Union to 150 kilotonnes. As regards the limits to which the tests should be restricted in our country, let us decide that with the Americans. We will resolve that question."

Radiologist A.F. Tsyb, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Medical Radiology, says that he has spent the last 3 months working in Semipalatinsk, heading a commission consisting of doctors and scientists studying the ecological situation and the people's state of health. He says that the seismic factor is one of the major negative elements in conducting the explosions. Specifically, in the area immediately adjacent to the testing ground, the seismic wave is as much as 4 points and in the town of Semipalatinsk it reaches 2 points. Natural seismic activity in the area is approximately 5 points, but these regular monthly seismic waves are affecting people's health and causing great incidence of nervous disorders. He therefore recommends that the number of explosions per year and their energy yield should be reduced. This Health Ministry Institute of Biophysics, says that no single factor affecting people's health has been discerned and that "the general state of health of the residents of Semipalatinsk, say, is no worse and unfortunately no better than in other regions of our country. It causes anxiety just as in other regions. It turned out that the correlation dependence had an approximate coefficient of 0.98. As release of sulfuric anhydride increase, the incidence of malignant tumors rises. "This is countered by a local resident who has lived there for 30 years and who claims that the incidence of illness does not appear to be any greater.

B.I. Gusev, chief doctor at the 4th clinic of the USSR Health Ministry in Semipalatinsk, adds: "The incidence of cancer has been monitored for 27-30 years. What have we learned? Approximately 7,000 people figured in these data. These were people from (Sarazhalo), (Korinara), Karaul, (Dolonin), Mostik, Cheremushki, (Konomerka). The following was revealed: In individuals in the main group, that is who had been exposed to radiation throughout the entire period of 27 years, incidence of oncological diseases was 40 percent more frequent than in the control groups. What is more, in the main all the cases of oncological disease were discovered by disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. These were stomach, oesophagus and liver tumors. Tumors of the oesophagus attracted particular attention and were regarded as suspicious. You know that tumors of the oesophagus.... [He changes thought] Here in Semipalatinsk that is a kray pathology. But what happened here throughout that time has naturally crossed out all the possible and permissible understandings of what might occur. We believe that an enormous role in these tumors is played by the potentiating of the carcinogenic effects. We have received more of them—let's say, in these regions (?it was) four or five times more than the national norm. Here we have received seven or eight times more of them."

Suleymenov complains that unlike the residents of Hiroshima, who now live long lives owing to good health care for residents of the rural localities, specifically around Kurchatov, live in primitive conditions without a proper water supply and do not undergo twice-yearly medical checks. Video shows village conditions with people fetching water from a well.

M.B. Zhangelova, doctor of medicine and chairman of the Semipalatinsk Peace Committee, complains that nowhere else in the world have people been subjected to continuous nuclear testing for 14 years and that all the open letters and appeals to the government have met with silence. She states that people in the area have reduced immunity to all diseases, particularly blood diseases.

M.E. Kulmanov, general director of the republican health care center, replies to calls for figures: "Let us take for example malignant formations. Figures for 10 years available for the republic, for the period from 1976-87 are 163 cases per 100,000 of the population, while in eastern Kazakhstan they are 226, in Karaganda Oblast 174, in Semipalatinsk Oblast I have mentioned 167. Among the child population for iron deficiency anaemia there are republican figures of 226.9, for Semipalatinsk 239, almost 240. In eastern Kazakhstan the figure is 264, in Karaganda Oblast 315."

There follows a video interview with an elderly Kazakh man who recounts that on 3 August 1953 he and his fellow villagers were evacuated 90 km from their village and they stayed away for 1 month. When they returned he found his dog, which he had been unable to find during the evacuation. The dog was completely bald and died 1 month later. He says that they are evacuated every time before an explosion, but they have never seen their housing being decontaminated. Although the tests are held underground, the old man says that during hay-making they find hares lying on the steppe alive but unable to run away from the hay cutter. He tells of two deaths in the family from cancer and a grandchild born paralyzed.

There is a brief discussion in which it is stated that electromagnetic radiation has no effect, and at present there are no data for infrasonic effects.

Asked the possibility of an ecological catastrophe caused by damage to the rock formations, Zelentsov replies: "I believe that scientists should have the say here. Scientists are studying this issue, and at least according to available data there are no grounds here of concern to miners who are tunneling, cutting galleries and sinking boreholes. Such issues have not arisen in our country."

Video shows open landscapes, people wearing masks, and an interview in a tent with A.D. Ilenko, head of the Semipalatinsk testing ground, who expresses the opinion that from a political viewpoint it would be quite wrong to move the testing ground elsewhere, since this is counter to the present test ban talks. He states that the cost of a new testing ground would be R 4-5 billion.

M. Yeleusizov, a lawyer, asks why the testing ground is not being moved to Novaya Zemlya, and why the Soviet Union has to have two testing grounds.

V.N. Mikhaylov, deputy minister of atomic power and industry states that he has spent approximately 30 years at the testing ground, that the tests have been reduced by 1.5-2 times compared with those planned, and that the energy yield has been reduced. He expresses the opinion that the 13th 5-Year-Plan will be a breakthrough after which one testing ground will remain, which he believes will be Novaya Zemlya.

Video shows an army officer resident in Kurchatov and a civilian resident who say how healthy they all are and how they are not afraid of radiation. This is followed by video scenes of demonstrations on 6 August 1989 in the village of Karaul in Semipalatinsk Oblast, where residents are heaping up stones. Video footage is then shown of the U.S. testing ground in Nevada, followed by pictures of a "Nevada" movement demonstration.

Suleymenov says that, according to demographers, in the area adjacent to the testing ground there is zero population growth and that in (Babayevsk) the population growth is 22 times lower than the average for the republic.

Borovik says that the Alma-Ata-Moscow hookup was filmed 2 weeks ago. He states that the Soviet Union carried out 16 explosions last year, 5 explosions this year, and claimed that the United States carried out 2 explosions that were kept secret, but the USSR knows about them.

He concludes that the secrecy surrounding the Semipalatinsk testing ground over the last 40 years was evidently to stop Soviet people from learning about it, and that the Soviet system was to blame for this secrecy. "Unfortunately the Defense Ministry does not give us the opportunity to compare the calculations of scientists and the calculations of the ministry because these data are still classified for the moment."

Borovik ends the program with a summary of the disarmament developments and movement at the present.

North Atlantic Assembly Session Reviewed, Results Noted

PM1310091089 Moscow PRAVDA (Second Edition) in Russian 11 Oct 89 p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik dispatch under the rubric "Our Correspondent Comments": "Climate Changing for the Better"]

[Text] Rome—The 35th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly has ended in Rome. This consultative body, set up within the framework of NATO, today unites some 200 parliamentarians, representing proportionally the legislative body of each of the 16 bloc member countries. The assembly's aim is to promote the

development of cooperation and mutual understanding between legislative organs within NATO. In practice, as was recently explained frankly by M. Rumor, deputy chairman of the assembly and head of the Italian delegation, this forum "offers the opportunity to find out in advance the orientation of individual parliaments on a whole range of questions."

Prior to the plenary session, the five main commissions were working for several days: The political and economic commissions, the commission on defense and security, the scientific and technical commission, and the commission on civil affairs, as well as a special committee on NATO strategy and arms control. The attention of numerous observers and correspondents was drawn almost exclusively to the work of the commission on defense and security. Especially since a meeting took place here which has already been described as historic: The parliamentarians were addressed by two generals, who both delivered reports and answered questions: An American and a Soviet general. But whereas NATO Supreme Commander in Europe J. Galvin has long felt at home here, his opponent, Army General V.N. Lobov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, was present at such an event for the first time. True, we should note, to be fair, that he was already acquainted with some members of the assembly both as a military leader and as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet; last summer a delegation from the assembly visited Moscow for the first time.

It was no accident that I described the two generals as "opponents." Although at times the debate between them in Rome was heated and principled, especially when it came to assessing what the two sides have already done, all the same it was a debate not between adversaries, but between opponents. As the newspapers here noted, in V.N. Lobov's speech the political approach sometimes prevailed over the purely military approach. People here have drawn attention to his words to the effect that the "cold war" is over. Therefore, both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be abolished as military organizations.

In general this session was devoted to problems of East-West relations. The commission on defense and security unanimously approved the report by K. Voigt, West German deputy from the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who noted the role of the "new Soviet thinking" in the "unprecedented evolution" of relations between the two sociopolitical systems. The speaker called on the West to assist the policy of reforms and not play on the contradictions that arise on the other side.

As French representative L. Bouvard stressed, delivering a report to the political committee with the frank title "Soviet Foreign Policy Under Gorbachev," the North Atlantic Assembly could in future "play the part of a point of contact with parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact countries. The purpose of such contacts would be to exchange experience and concrete ideas on the role of

legislative organs in defining domestic and foreign policy, including policy in the arms control and disarmament sphere."

But, of course, it would be wrong to note the clear warming of the climate in the North Atlantic Assembly without also mentioning the opposite sentiments, which still exist here. The speech at the plenary session by NATO Secretary General M. Woerner was in general patently in the spirit of past times. He warned the allied states' governments of the impermissibility of "relaxing vigilance" even at a time of sensational improvement in East-West relations. "No allowances can be made when it comes to security," Woerner stated in particular, advocating the modernization of NATO arms regardless of accords on disarmament questions.

All the same, such speeches were in the minority. An indirect answer to them is provided by some words from the speech by Italian Prime Minister G. Andreotti, who called on his listeners to "fear nothing": "Opportunities for peaceful social progress might only arise once, so it is necessary to know how to exploit them to the full in order to achieve permanent changes in East-West relations, making the transition from confrontation to cooperation."

General Lobov Interviewed on NATO Proceedings

LD1310103589 Moscow World Service in English
0910 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] At the 35th recent annual session of the NATO interparliamentary body, the North Atlantic Assembly in Rome, there was a participant from the Soviet Union for the first time, the chief of staff of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty organization, Army General Vladimir Lobov. Back in Moscow he was questioned by our reporter. Here is his story:

General Lobov has told the reporter that his main topic in Rome was perestroika in the Soviet society and in the Soviet Army. He cited concrete examples of the defensive essence of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty organization. For one, General Lobov said that in keeping with the unilateral pledges, three armored divisions have already been pulled out from the territory of our Warsaw Treaty allies. About 50 percent of the combat vehicles intended for destruction have been scrapped. By the end of the year, 500 nuclear charges will have also been withdrawn. According to General Lobov all these facts were of great interest to his audience, the members of parliament of NATO countries who are members of the North Atlantic Assembly.

I felt good will and keen interest, said General Lobov. Many members of the assembly spoke to me about their support for perestroika, but there were others who did not have such sentiments. The assembly itself did not support these critics and so there was no confrontation at it, noted General Lobov. Both in a heated exchange with the supreme commander of the NATO forces, U.S. General John Galvin, and in discussions with members

of parliament from NATO countries, perestroyka could be seen in that no one was forced to give up his views. At the same time, all tried to look together for mutually acceptable decisions. In that lies the great significance of such meetings.

General Lobov believes that a good foundation has been laid. Contacts should be developed at all levels. Delegations of soldiers must be exchanged. Staff officers are to

meet by all means. Contacts of leaders are also of great importance. All this should promote security and stability in Europe and in the rest of the world, said in conclusion the chief of staff of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty organization, Army General Vladimir Lobov. We may add that a possibility is being studied here to invite the supreme commander of the NATO forces, General John Galvin, to a Warsaw Treaty country.

AUSTRIA

Steyr Company Wants To Export Tanks to Paraguay

AU0910114389 Vienna NEUE AZ in German
7 Oct 89 pp 2-3

[Fritz Dittlbacher report: "Steyr Tanks to Paraguay"]

[Text] Even harmless formulations can be revealing: Steyr wants to export Austrian tanks "for demonstration purposes" to Paraguay in South America. Until recently this country was one of the darkest military dictatorships—only last February President Alfredo Stroessner was ousted by a military putsch after 35 years of dictatorship. The new ruler is General Andres Rodriguez, who was elected Stroessner's successor with a two-thirds majority in a ballot which has been called a fake election by European observers. Shortly after the elections in May, Paraguay again hit the headlines with human rights violations: entry bans for priests and trade unionists—and brutal actions against demonstrators. So far only police dogs have been used. It was intended to sent two tanks "made in Austria" to this country, which certainly still has to cover a certain distance on its path toward democracy. Are they objects for demonstration—perhaps, the vanguard of a larger order? At the moment the application for export is still unapproved in the Interior Ministry, where such an application has to be made—a negative recommendation from the Chancellor's Constitutional Service shelved the intentions of the company for the time being.

Probably only for the time being, because not all responsible authorities had such a negative attitude. In Foreign Ministry department 2/1 [number as published] has been solely responsible for approving arms exports for half a year. All export applications are checked very thoroughly in line with the law on military materiel—the discussion about the Noricum scandal has left its marks. Human rights questions are also being taken into consideration says Department Head Johann Plattner, who was ambassador to South Africa until June 1986. After initial reservations, this department gave the go-ahead for the delivery of tanks to General Rodriguez' regime. This was after gentle pressure from the ministry's highest echelon.

There, in the office of Foreign Minister Mock, one does not actually want to comment on this specific project because any publication would be "a great danger to the enterprise involved." However, the political assessment of Paraguay is clear: Stroessner himself is gone, "it is also not a region of crisis," so, why not: "After all, no one wants to hinder the happiness of Steyr-Daimler-Puch." The issue possibly involves not more than a demonstration, which could be permitted "without anticipating a permit"—"this is not a political question," the Foreign minister's cabinet says. Mock himself had already adopted his position when Stroessner was ousted and Rodriguez seized power: It is to be noted that democracy

is increasingly gaining ground internationally, and he hopes that Paraguay will also be an example of this.

It is, however, unclear whether it will become a democracy with democratic-Austrian tanks. After the encouragement by the Foreign Ministry, the Interior Ministry expects Steyr to make another application for an export permit.

FINLAND

Paper Challenges Yazov on Force Comparisons

36170112 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT
in Finnish 19 Aug 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Yazov and Statistics"]

[Text] General Dmitriy Yazov, our neighboring country's minister of defense, announces that the exchange of military information between Finland and the Soviet Union improved during his visit to Finland. He says he has given his hosts information about the number of divisions of Soviet troops on the border opposite Finland. He offers evidence that there are fewer Soviet troops than Finnish.

Such information sounds like implementation of the CSCE spirit but turns out to be one way of interpreting the statistics. Finland has 35,200 men on active duty, of whom 25,000 are conscripts during an average year. When reserves are included, the Finnish military establishment consists of some 700,000 men, reports the London research institute IISS [International Institute for Strategic Studies] in its widely read yearbook.

In the Leningrad district, according to the same yearbook, the Soviet Union has two Army corps, a local Air Force and an Air Defense Force, a Northern Fleet and a Baltic Fleet, as well as most of the country's strategic missiles.

The land forces consist of 13 divisions—with 14,000 men in each—and one brigade, which has 1,300 heavy combat tanks, missiles, and artillery. The Soviet Air Force has more planes than the Finnish Air Force has men—the minister's predilection for MiG-29's has not been in vain. The Northern Fleet numbers some 120,000 men. The Baltic Fleet and the troops in Estonia are counted separately.

The approximate sum total indicates that the number of Soviet troops stationed on territory near Finland may indeed fall considerably short of Finland's 700,000 men.

FRANCE

Defense Minister Discusses Vienna Arms Talks

PM0210141489 Paris LIBERATION in French
7 Sep 89 pp 30-31

[Interview with Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement by Jean Guisnel; date and place not given]

[Text] LIBERATION: In the framework of the presentation of conventional disarmament proposals in Vienna on 7 September, France intends to propose a number of initiatives. What are they?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: We have always regarded conventional disarmament as a priority for promoting long-term detente and rapprochement between the two halves of Europe. France does not separate the disarmament process from exchanges of all kinds between the Eastern and Western parts of our continent. Two parallel negotiations have been going on in Vienna since the beginning of the year. The first, involving 35 countries, in which all the European countries are participating, relates to the extension of confidence-building measures throughout the continent. We attach great importance to the fact that these negotiations are not taking place between the blocs. The second negotiations take the form of a conference attended by the 23 countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact.

The unique nature of the French position lies in the priority given to conventional disarmament and to reducing the concentration of forces to make surprise attacks and prolonged conflicts in Europe impossible. We must first reduce the existing asymmetries, which are primarily to the Warsaw Pact forces' advantage.

LIBERATION: What points does France intend to emphasize in Vienna?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: Still on the subject of conventional disarmament, France and its allies made proposals on 6 March. We naturally still have some disagreements to settle. We will also have to implement verification measures, which France regards as a matter for state sovereignty. For instance, it is possible to contemplate "active quotas" and "passive quotas" based on the equipment each country has. We attach great importance to ensuring that there is no evasion of the results because the USSR could mass large forces behind the Urals. It is essential to eliminate all potential destabilization factors for the future.

LIBERATION: In your speech to the Voroshilov Academy in Moscow, you called on the Soviets to give a practical demonstration of their intention to disarm. Do you now think that your wish has been realized?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: I do not cast doubt on Mikhail Gorbachev's intentions. In the arms race, which has been going on for more than 10 years, it seems fairly clear to me that the USSR finally considered that it was in a strategic and economic impasse. I believe in the sincerity of its leaders, but any reduction takes time. It will take a great deal of time to reduce the manpower of an army of 4 million men and even more to convert arms factories to other uses. An open and responsible attitude is necessary. History teaches us that nobody is ever safe from regression. We can see that in China today.

However, we must promote the implementation of the process that started first between the two superpowers,

without it leading to less security for us or even to any kind of subordination. Everybody benefits from a disarmament process extending from the Atlantic to the Urals. The USSR attaches priority to its economic modernization. The United States is facing the growing power of Japan and the FRG and intends to reorganize its forces on a world scale. We want French and European interests to be taken into account in the European and world balance taking shape for the beginning of next century. A lasting peace depends on maintaining a stable security balance between the Eastern and Western parts of our continent.

LIBERATION: What practical measures will the French Armed Forces have to take if an agreement is signed?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: Our defense system is based on a concept of sufficiency, and France threatens nobody. It is a peaceful power anxious to ensure stability throughout the world, especially in Europe where our military capability is essential to the future balance. Of course, we do not yet know the results of the Vienna talks, and it is difficult to predict the extent to which the French defense dimension will be affected. However, we cannot rule out a slight reduction, but the ceilings adopted on both sides will have to be divided up into subregions to guarantee military stability on the continent. It is probable that each side will start by destroying the least efficient equipment. With or without agreement, the normal path of disarmament is historically that of the obsolescence of equipment. No agreement has ever removed the big guns, despite the entreaties of the pope of the day. The most important thing is to restore confidence among all our continent's nations and bring them together to work for progress and to tackle mankind's great tasks. The development of the southern countries stretching from the shores of the Atlantic to the Bay of Bengal is a major challenge for all the European peoples.

LIBERATION: France will include in its calculations all its land-based aircraft, including those which can carry both conventional and nuclear weapons. Does this bring it by chance into the East-West strategic talks?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: The Vienna negotiations are only considering conventional weapons. The definition of the aircraft concerned by these discussions does not explicitly mention those with both conventional and nuclear capability. Not including our nuclear-capable aircraft was the subject of a statement by the president of the Republic at the Brussels summit, which President Bush noted—a pledge he has since confirmed to us. France considers that, for reasons relating to the geographical asymmetry existing on the continent, there can be no stable security without an adequate nuclear deterrent. Nuclear weapons have guaranteed peace for more than 40 years. Our concept of deterrence is by definition a defensive concept. In Paris last July, Mr Gorbachev accepted the legitimacy of this notion of "minimum deterrence." These weapons have a stabilizing effect and

France will only enter into discussions on them on the conditions laid down by the president of the Republic:

1. A reduction in the two superpowers' surplus nuclear arsenals to a size comparable with ours;
2. An end to the ABM, antisatellite, and antisubmarine arms race;
3. The correction of conventional imbalances and the elimination of chemical threats. Regarding the START strategic negotiations between the USSR and the United States, it is time that the two superpowers, which each have 12,000 nuclear warheads, reach results. Europe, which has its own security interests, does not want to become a kind of test site for disarmament between the two superpowers. Disarmament must not result in a reduction in our security; instead it must help to increase it.

LIBERATION: What effects will the Vienna talks have on the military programming law you will present in a few weeks' time?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: The programming law makes provision for modernizing our forces to ensure that they remain adequate. Between the two superpowers' two nuclear Himalayas, France must safeguard the credibility of both the nuclear and conventional components of its deterrent. Major programs have been maintained in full. Long-term objectives are being maintained as are cooperation programs. Regarding the position of the military, the fundamental effort made last year will be continued and extended. The measures relating to the various categories of military personnel amounted to Fr104 million in 1988 and Fr322 million in 1989. In 1990 they will amount to Fr420 million; in other words, they will have quadrupled in 2 years. Allowances for military expenses to compensate for the heavy constraints suffered by personnel will increase by 12.4 percent in 1990, and this rate will be maintained for each of the following 3 years covered by the programming law. This law has dealt with equipment. It is time for it to deal with men, too.

LIBERATION: So, despite disarmament, the military profession has a future in France?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: Faced with threats that are diversifying and, in some respects, changing, France has a first-class military force at a time when the conflicts of the Soviet world are producing a resurgence of repressed national feeling throughout Europe. We are leaving the historical period resulting from World War II and from the balances it established. That was a threatening but paradoxically fairly stable world. Unfortunately, there is nothing to show that we are not facing new forms of instability in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. Who could think that we could fail to be concerned by the great cultural, social, and demographic upheavals taking shape? Only the naive could question the legitimacy of France's defense effort in a world likely to become increasingly unstable, despite the efforts some great

statesmen are making to clear the way—and I think that Francois Mitterrand has a place among them, in addition to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Uneasiness Noted in Vienna Arms Talks

52002435 Paris *LIBERATION* in French
9-10 Sep 89 p 19

[Article by Alfredo Valladao: "The French Drag Their Feet in Vienna"]

[Text] "France sulks as soon as it no longer controls negotiations," was the amused observation of one diplomat from a neutral European country. It is an opinion shared by several heads of delegations from the 16 NATO countries participating in the Vienna talks on reducing conventional armed forces in Europe (CAFE). Nor is it that they accuse France of not making a positive contribution to the work. "The French are very active, but one senses they lack enthusiasm for these negotiations," says one Western official. France looks like a foot-dragger in Vienna.

The CAFE do in fact pose delicate problems for French officials. Bringing together the 16 members of the Atlantic Alliance and the seven Warsaw Pact nations, the Vienna talks have willy-nilly taken on the look of a "bloc-to-bloc" debate between the two military alliances. And yet, French doctrine stipulates an attitude of complete independence in NATO and refuses to submerge the national interest in a common Western strategy generally defined and represented by the United States.

For 15 years, from 1973 until the opening of the CAFE, Paris had for that very reason refused to join in the defunct MBFR negotiations on traditional forces in Europe. Its current participation in the Vienna talks was only made possible by a procedural maneuver.

But that fig leaf did not last 6 months! To talk about the scrapping of tens of thousands of tanks, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, planes and helicopters and the demobilization of hundreds of thousands of men has no meaning outside of the two military alliances facing one another. Repercussions of these reductions on the NATO defense arrangement would be such that the French "case" is but one element among so many others. The coordination of Western positions has therefore taken place gradually under the leadership of the two heavyweights in the alliance: the United States and West Germany.

France has therefore been forced to start over rocky ground in terms of its own defense doctrine. For example: the inclusion of planes in CAFE talks. If an agreement is made to include the Mirage 4000, 3000 or 2000's or the Jaguars, the entire French airborne, strategic and "very strategic" nuclear force will be subjected to the system of control and verification being negotiated in Vienna. Furthermore, unlike its European neighbors, France has more traditional commitments outside the European Continent: in the Mediterranean, Africa, and

the overseas departments and territories, and it has just enough materiel for the purpose. What will happen after the reductions ordered by the CAFE?

France will be forced to discuss paramilitary forces (substantial in the USSR or the German Democratic Republic, for example), but it hesitates because the police force could also be affected by international limitations. American President George Bush has in fact accepted the Soviet argument for a reduction in personnel stationed in foreign countries in Europe. But this has revived the thorny debate on French troops deployed in Germany.

Given this accumulation of problems at Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Defense, one attends to most urgent matters first by fighting over every inch of ground in Vienna. The French delegation in the Austrian capital, far too small for the scope of the task at hand, is waging a remarkable rear guard fight and often stands alone in defending European interests vis-a-vis the two great powers. In Paris, however, reflection on the now immediate future (1 or 2 years) is curiously absent.

Most of the European countries have already begun to set up the inspection teams that will be needed within the framework of a CAFE treaty. France is thinking about it. Several countries, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, have already made precise inventories of all their military equipment in order to see how to distribute and destroy in the most advantageous manner their equipment quota to be set in Vienna. Without such groundwork, France will not be able to participate in the inter-Atlantic bargaining now shaping up. It is as if it were afraid of looking directly at negotiations that could overturn three decades of strategic certainty.

TURKEY

NATO Urged To Donate Arms Set for Destruction

TA1210152489 Istanbul *MILLIYET* in Turkish
10 Oct 89 p 9

[M. Ali Birand commentary from Brussels: "A Golden Opportunity Worth Millions for Turkey"]

[Text] Intensive bargaining is going on in Vienna between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. There is a great probability that it will be concluded next year and an agreement will be signed.

If U.S. President Bush's proposals are accepted, NATO countries will destroy the following brand-new weapons they possess today:

Tanks: NATO's European allies will destroy a total of 2,500 brand-new tanks, including the Leopard 1, Leopard 2, M60 and the British-made Chieftain.

Warplanes: Some 2,500 aircraft, including F-16s.

Guns/Armored vehicles/Helicopters: NATO countries will blow up 1,000 guns, 750 armored vehicles, and 250 helicopters.

As you can guess, everybody will try to destroy the oldest models and keep the newer ones. Compared to what we have, however, the oldest models they have are new. Turkish officers will undoubtedly feel it would be a pity to destroy such brand-new weapons.

Even though we have NATO's largest army, arms reduction will affect us only in tanks. Of the 2,500 tanks we have, we will destroy or remove from the area some 255. That will not be a loss, because we will get rid of the now useless M-47s.

The issue is more complicated, however, because despite all the reductions, the Turkish Armed Forces have a large deficit. Some 3 trillion Turkish lira is spent every year in trying to close the deficit.

Can you see the irony? On one hand, the West moves toward arms reduction by destroying modern weapons; on the other, Turkey tries to modernize its weapons by drawing millions of dollars from its economy. While everybody gets ready to spend less money thanks to disarmament, we are in a position to close the deficit. Is this not a clear contradiction?

For years, NATO adopted the resolution of "aiding Turkey, Greece, and Portugal" every year.

The aid was never as expected. No one paid any attention to this aid except for the United States, the FRG, and Britain.

Now Turkey is making a new proposal to NATO: "For us, a significant portion of the weapons you will destroy is new. We are spending millions of dollars to modernize our Army. Instead of destroying these weapons, donate them to us or sell them cheaply. In return, we will get rid of the old ones."

This proposal, which originated in the General Staff, will gain Turkey billions of lira. The proposal has been discussed in NATO's military bodies for some months now. Also, a special committee is being set up in connection with "adapting to disarmament and defense plans."

Turkey's initiative has opened other eyes as well. Everybody is now after this cake, trying to grab the better part. There are intensive preparations for sharing the cake.

Most probably, in the end, the bosses will eat the cake, and we will have to do with a friendly slap on the shoulder and a draft resolution with important-sounding words.

There cannot be a better opportunity for alleviating Turkey's burden. The NATO countries should stop being greedy now and support Turkey. If they continue to play with us, the disappointment of our people will grow.

UNITED KINGDOM

Trade Unions Accept UK Involvement in Arms Talks

52500055 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Sep 89 p 9

[Article by Anthony Looch]

[Text] A compromise resolution on defence, demanding "multilateral and bilateral involvement" by Britain in the recent international disarmament initiatives, was carried by Congress by 4,839,000 votes to 2,792,000, a majority of 2,047,000.

The resolution, moved by Mr Tony Young, general secretary of the National Communications Union, also called on the Government to implement unilateral disarmament initiatives as quickly as possible.

"We have to seize the opportunity we have been given by the new politics of Mr Gorbachev and the willingness of the United States to respond to them," said Mr Young.

"We must take every opportunity to secure a lasting disarmament. We all share the Gorbachev and Reagan aims of ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

"We all recognise that nuclear wars cannot be won and must never be fought. But the one person in Britain who can do most to bring it about is the one who will not.

"Mrs Thatcher is quite clear about what she thinks about such weapons. She like them and wants more of them."

His resolution aimed to put pressure on the Government to respond to the change in the international climate.

He wanted a policy "which the public and our members can support, which is right for us and Britain, and which can make a real contribution to world peace and disarmament."

Mrs Marion Chambers, of the Civil and Public Services Association, warned Congress not to force the Labour party to fight the next General Election on a defence policy which seemed to be based on playing a tape saying "We surrender."

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